The Blair County Whig.

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By John Brotherline. HOLLIDAYSBURG AND ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862. Terms: $1,50 per year.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

From the New York Times.

THE SIEGE OF FT. DONELSON.

Investment of the Position—The Attack bythe Gunboats—Desperate Attempts of the Rebels to Raise the Siege—Irresistible Bravery of the National Forces—The Surrender—Large Number of Field Batteries Captured—The Confederate Soldiers Attempt to Shoot Floyd—The Regiments Taken Prisoners.

IN CAMP NEAR FT. DONELSON, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1862.

It was determined by General Grant to make the attack upon Fort Donelson from two directions—by land from the direction of Fort Henry, and by water up the Cumberland, assisted by an adequate column of troops on the banks. Tuesday night, the 51st Illinois, Col. Baldwin, arrived at Fort Henry, on the steamer Minnehaha.

Gen. Grant directed Col. Baldwin to return immediately down the river, stop all transports with troops, proceed down the Tennessee and up the Cumberland, keeping in the rear of gunboats,which would be found ready to start at Paducah on his arrival. The order also added that he should reach the vicinity of Fort Donelson Wednesday afternoon, disembark his troops, and be ready, in conjunction with the column from Fort Henry and the gunboats, to make an attack upon Fort Donelson Thursday morning. The plan seemed easy of accomplishment, so far as keeping "on time" is concerned, but in this respect quite a failure ensued.

Cooks were immediately set at work to provide the three days' rations ordered, and this took until midnight to accomplish. The Minnehaha then started out and reached Paducah about daylight, stopping and turning back on the way some eight or ten transports, loaded with troops.

Upon reaching Paducah, we found that only a portion of the gunboat fleet had arrived, and this necessitated another delay. Toward night, however, the stragglers came slowly creeping up the river, and soon after the whole fleet started, and by 10 o'clock we had reached Smithland, at the mouth of the Cumberland river. The scene here was magnificent beyond description—the night was as warm as an evening in August in our more northern latitudes, a full moon looked down from an unclouded sky, and glanced off from bayonets, plumes and sword-hilts without number. At intervals long jets of fleecy smoke burst out along the parapets of the two forts on the height overlooking the town, and the boom of the welcome went reverberating over the hills, till from the long distances in Kentucky, it came back like a whisper. In turn the bands on the boats charmed the ear with most eloquent music, which added to the effect of scores of gaily dressed ladies promenading the upper decks, gave the scene more the character of some vast draw-ing-room gathering—so much like was it, that no one would have been surprised had the whole crowd suddenly resolved into eddies of whirling waltzes or the swift changeful currents of quadrille or gallopade.

It was midnight before the fleet again got under way, and from that time our progress against the rapid sweep of the Cumberland was of the slowest possible description. On the morning of Thursday, by about 9 o'clock, we made Eddyville—a small town on the east bank of the river, and distant only about 45 miles from Smithland. If one may judge from the demonstrations of those who stood on the shore watching our passage, a more loyal town than Eddyville exists no where beneath the sun. The women waved handkerchiefs of all colors, or in lieu of that an apron or bonnet; the men swung their hats and vociferated alternately "Hurrah for the Union!" and "Hurrah for Lincoln!" until hoarse beyond utterance; even the dogs of Eddyville were loyal, and barked and wagged their tails in patriotic joy at the National inundation. There was only one case, however, that bore the marks of sincerity. An old man whose head was white as a snow-drift, stood on the shore [illegible] heavily on his cane and watching [illegible]apathy the passage of the bo[illegible] appearance his faded ey[illegible] catch. Just as the M[illegible]ite him the magnif[illegible]nck up "Y[illegible]l to aw[illegible]

mind—off went his hat, and with a vim that sent his hair flying around his head like a snow-bank lifted by the wind, he gave three hearty cheers for the Union—the Union in which himself, his children and his grandchildren had been born, reared and protected.

Eddyville is a nice little town, and probably is quite as good as that ancient scriptural city which numbered at least one righteous man among its inhabitants. It is probably some time since the high pine bluffs which environ it have had their echoes busy translating the patriotic airs of "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner" and "Yankee Doodle," and much good, I hope, may the exercise do those for whose benefit it was intended.

It was close upon midnight when the fleet reached the point below the Fort, where the disembarking was to take place; and then a savage wind was blowing hail, sleet and snow directly in our teeth, as the work of landing the troops was commenced. A more disagreeable job never was undertaken and finished; however, by daylight the troops were all ashore, and the storm had cleared off, leaving the ground frozen hard and covered to the depth of an inch with snow

The colum which thus reached here, by way of the Cumberland, numbered not far from 10,000 men, who were conveyed in 14 transport steamers; the column which came from Fort Henry, across the country, under Gen. Grant in person, was composed, in round numbers, 20,000 men, and included infantry, some fifteen or seventeen batteries of artillery, and from twelve to fifteen hundred horsemen. Before proceeding further in the history of affairs, I will write of the movements of this force.

The land forces left Fort Henry at ten o'clock Wednesday morning. The route lay along the Dover road, and as there had been no rain for the last few days, and the weather was mild and cheerful, the progress was comparatively rapid. In some four hours after starting, the head of the column had entered the ravines to the rear, and taken up a position within about 2 miles of Fort Donelson. This position was not taken till after frequent and short delays, the surroundings were carefully examined, and their entire freedom from masked batteries and other favorite secession man-traps fully ascertained.

The rest of the day was spent in bringing the remaining part of the forces into position, which was done by extending both up and down the parallel with the river, and then bending in the extreme right and left, thus inclosing the fort in a semicircular line, and completely surrounding it. This was not done without much trouble. The enemy's pickets and sharpshooters seemed endless in number, and had to be driven from every ravine and hill-top, at an expense of much blood-letting. No very serious damage resulted, however, to our forces, and by night they had driven the rebels completely within the line of their fortifications, and had sharpened their appetites for a more serious brush on the day following.

Thursday morning dawned beautifully, and seemed to smile upon the efforts of the National troops. The men cheerfully accepted the omen, and determined to make the most of the weather and their rifles during the day—a determination which was fully carried out ere night, and which gave many a poor fellow a leaden passport for ferriage over the Dark River.

Among the operations projected was one to force a reconnoissance close up to the fort, and thus early settle the character of the neighboring ground with a view to the more important operations of the future. The ground around the fort is a rolling upland, covered with heavy timber and dense undergrowth, and broken for miles around into ravines, bordered by precipitous bluffs, whose sides, steep and rocky, almost forbid the passage of even a goat. The fort itself is situated upon a high bluff, which slants with an easy descent to a point at the water's edge on the north, and is probably not less than one hundred feet above the level of the water. To the rear the bluff has been to some extent leveled for the distance of a mile. On this artificial table land stands the fort, whose lines of fortifications and rifle pits cover the entire leveled space. Bordering this fortified portion is a ravine of no great depth, across which, and forming its outer boundary, is a timbered ridge, or rather a series of ridges, for it is divided at intervals by ravines which flow in all directions like streams emptying into a river.

Moving towards this ridge about 10 A. M. Thursday, was a body of National troops, composed in all of about five regiments of infantry and some three or four batteries of artillery. The National troops were met, at a distance of a thousand yards or so, by a heavy force of the enemy, and a sharp engagement ensued, which, however, was confined mainly to artillery practice and "bushwhacking" on both sides. The enemy gradually gave ground, and in an hour had taken refuge within their works, and our troops were in possession of the series of hills which lies adjacent to the ravine next to the outer line of fortifications. The distance from these ridges to the nearest defences of the rebels was not more than 300 yards, and being covered with timber, while they are slightly higher than the works,they afforded a capital position for our sharpshooters, of which they were not slow to avail themselves.

Among the rest who disposed themselves along these ridges were Birge's celebrated regiment of riflemen, and from that time forward, a secession head above the parapet, for ever so brief a period, was sure to go down with a hole bored through it about the size of one that might be made with a three-quarter auger. This regiment did most effectual service. Each member is dressed in gray, with a gray felt cap, whose top is rigged "fore and aft" with squirrel tails dyed black. Their weapon is a heavy rifle, carrying a conical ball, with an effective range of about 1,000 yards. On this occasion, as indeed upon every other since, they fought pretty much in the places and after the manner that happened best to suit individual fancies. Lying flat behind a stump, one would watch with finger on trigger for rebel game with all the excitement of a hunter waylaying deer at a "salt-lick." Woe to rebel caput that was lifted ever so quickly above the parapet for a glance at Yankee operations; fifty eyes instantly sighted it, and fifty fingers drew trigger on it, and thereafter it was seen no more. Writhing over on his back, the sharpshooter would reload and then twist back,in all the operation not exposing so much as the tip of his elbow to the enemy.

About 11 o'clock three regiments—the 4th Illinois on the left, the 49th on the right, and the 18th in the centre—under command of Col. Morrison, started on double-quick down the declivity, with a view of storming the outer breastwork. As they reached the bottom of the bluff Col. Morrison received a ball in his hip, and fell from his horse. Seeing their leader fall, and nobody appearing to take his place, the regiments wavered, and finally fell back, gaining the top of the hill in good order, but with considerable loss.

Again in the course of the day the 25th Indiana made a break for a breastwork in front of them, but were met by a force of the enemy triple their own, and were, after fighting desperately for nearly an hour, forced to retire.

These were the main efforts of the land forces during the day, aside from the bushwhacking—this was kept up as long as the light would permit a man to sight a barrel. Once during the night the enemy sallied out in force, and made a determined attempt to capture Taylor's Chicago Battery, but were driven back with a heavy loss as their only recompense. The whole day was of the busiest and most exciting description. There was not a single instant from 10 o'clock until night that the woods were not filled with the sharp crack of small arms, the heavy roar of artillery, and the swift, whistling rush of the rebel grape shot as it scoured incessantly through the timber—a perfect tempest of iron hail.

Our total loss through the day was believed at the time to reach 30 killed and 170 wounded. This large number of casualties resulted, to a great extent, from the imprudence of the men themselves. They were so anxious to fight that they hesitated at no exposure to obtain a shot at the enemy. A large number of the wounds were caused by falling limbs, which were wrenched off by the fiery showers of grape sent from the rebel batteries.

During the time that land forces were engaged, the iron-clad gunboat Carondelet, went up and singly engaged the rebel batteries. She fired 102 shots, and received no great damage in all the tremendous fire to which she was exposed, save in the case of a single shot. This, a monster mass of iron, weighing at least 126 pounds, entered one of her forward ports, and wounding eight men in its passage, dashed, with terrific force against the breastwork of coal-bags in front of the boilers, and there was stopped. Soon after this she retired from the unequal contest, having covered herself with glory for having so long singly withstood the enormous force of the rebels' entire water batteries.

Thus ended the operations of Thursday. The results, although accompanied by comparatively heavy loss on our side, were in the main satisfactory. The courage and eagerness of our troops were tested, the range and bearing of the enemy's guns obtained, and a thorough examination made of all the grounds adjacent to the fort.

Friday, the work of disembarking the troops and stores brought by the transports was commenced. By noon the forces had all landed, and were on their way to join the main body.

The only event of importance that occurred during the day was a heavy engagement between the gunboats and the fort. About 2 P. M. the fort threw a few shells at the transports, but, however, failed in reaching them by about half a mile. Soon after, the whole fleet of seven gunboats moved up—the four iron boats in advance and ahead; the three wooden boats at a discreet distance in the rear. At about a mile the iron boats opened from their bow guns, and were replied to promptly by the fort.

I secured a position about half way between the boats and fort, a little out of the line of fire, and there for two hours had the pleasure of listening to a concert of the most gigantic order. At first the roar from fort and boats was unbroken for a single instant, so rapid was the firing, while the air high overhead seemed filled with a million of hissings, as the heavy storm of shells tore furiously ahead on their mission of destruction. In about half an hour, the fire from the fort began to slacken, and shortly after was continued from only three guns—the rest apparently having been silenced by our fire. At this time the boats were within some 400 yards, and were on the point of using grape-shot, when a shot disabled the steering apparatus of the Louisville,by carrying off the top of the wheelhouse, and knocking the wheel itself into fragments. There was a tiller aft, and this was instantly taken possession of by the pilot—but he had scarcely reached it, ere the rudder was carried away by a shot from the Taylor. Of course the boat became instantly unmanageable,and swung around, receiving a shot in the wood-work towards the stern, which, I believe, wounded several seamen. Under these circumstances, was thought best to retire, and accordingly the whole fleet fell back to the position it had occupied in the morning. The most serious damage sustained during the action was from one of those monster 128-pound shots, which passed through a bowport of the Louisville and dismounted the second gun on the starboard quarter, killing three men and wounding six others. A captain of one of the guns was cut completely in two, and spattered his brains over Capt. Dove, who stood by him, and otherwise so mangled him that scarcely a resemblance to humanity remained. The same boat also received a shot near the water-line, which, while it did not penetrate the hull, started the timbers, so as to set her leaking badly. During the night, however, all damage was repaired, and this morning she is as ready for active service as ever. The total lost on the Louisville was six killed and eight or ten wounded. One of the other gunboats had some of her woodwork shot away, but was not materially injured. The iron boats in action were:

Louisville, Capt. B. M. Dove; St. Louis, Lieut-Com. Paulding; Carondelet, Lieut-Com. Kelte;Mound City, Lieut-Com. ——.

The other three boats were the wooden ones—Taylor, Lexington and Conestoga.

There is a boat to leave for Cairo, and I have concluded to mail this without awaiting the result of the final assault. Affairs look encouraging—the fort is completely invested, and will probably be stormed either this afternoon or to-morrow morning.

The rebels have a flag flying from the fort which is thought to be a black one.

FT. DONELSON, Monday, Feb. 17.

My last letter closed with the doings of our troops up to Friday night, and at that point in the progress of the siege I will resume the history of events.

Friday night was one of the severest description. The men being without tents, and in many cases without fire, suffered intensely. Hundreds were frost-bitten, and from facts related to me since the surrender by some of the rebels, I have no doubt but that many of our wounded men, who fell in the fight of Friday, and were unable to walk in, were actually frozen to death. This circumstance is a terrible one, and inexpressibly shocking, but there was no help for it. During the various conflicts of Friday, the scene was constantly changed from point to point, and were not again visited by our troops. Men would fall at these places, and being unable to get away, were obliged to stay where they fell. In some cases, a few of our wounded were cared for by the rebels, although they were without fire, and could give them but little valuable assistance.

Saturday morning opened cold and lowering, as if in sympathy with the bloody drama which its first gray beams inaugurated. All the day the tide of battle raged along the ground which had hitherto divided the hostile forces, and swallowed in its bloody depths more brave lives than were lost in all the days before.

On the extreme right of the National line was Gen. McClernand's Division, composed of three Brigades, as follows:

First Brigade—Col. Oglesby Commanding.

8th Illinois, Lieut-Col. Rhoades; 18th Illinois, Col. Lawler; 29th Illinois, Col. Reardon; 30th Illinois, Lieut-Col. Dennis; 31st Illinois, Col. John A. Logan; Swartz's and Dresser's Batteries; Stewart's, Dollin's, O'Harnett's and Carmichael's Cavalry.

Second Brigade—Col. W. H. L. Wallace

11th Illinois, Lieut-Col. Hart; 20th Illinois, Col. Marsh; 45th Illinois, Col. Smith; 48th Illinois, Colonel Harney; 25th Kentucky, Col. Shackleford; Taylor's and McAllister's Batteries; 7th Illinois Cavalry, Capt. Kellog; 4th Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Dickey.

The Third Brigade,

as made up, is commanded by Gen. Payne, who, however, was not present. It has only two regiments: 8th Wisconsin, Col. Murphy; 49th Illinois, Col. W. R. Morrison.

These three Brigades occupied the entire ground from the centre of the National line to its extreme right. The balance of the line from the centre to the extreme left, was held by the Second Division, under Gen. C. F. Smith.

Early on the morning of Friday—almost before it was light—the enemy poured forth in a mass of not less than 3000 men, and hurled themselves with tremendous force against 45th and 12th Illinois Regiments, that were nearly on the extreme right.—Accompanying them were twelve batteries of artillery. The 45th and 12th sustained the shock manfully for a short time, and then withdrew. The 18th and 9th Illinois soon after came to their support, and for a short time held the enemy in check. Soon after, the 30th, 31st and 11th Illinois Regiments, the 8th Missouri, 48th Ohio, and 25th Kentucky, and Willard's Battery were added to the National force, and the fight became of terrific proportions. McAllister's Battery took position on an eminence, and for four hours their 24-pounders were not silent for a single instant. During all this time they were exposed to a heavy fire from the rebels, who had erected batteries so as to command McAllister's position from three points—two directly in front, and one on his right. Taylor's Battery stood a little to the rear of the other, and somewhat to the left—the other National batteries were distributed at various points along the line, as the nature of the ground would permit—all kept the air incessantly filled with their music, and with showers of grape and shell.

This is but an outline of the position of the National forces, for there can be strictly no correct sketch given, as at no time during the fight were the regiments stationary. Now they pushed forward, again fell back, withdrew, and were replaced by others. The fight itself was prolonged and desperate. Now it rolled over a hill, anon poured along a ravine,always in the woods, and always marking its track in characters of blood. The conflict was not conducted according to any particular military plan—men stationed themselves behind trees, logs, rocks, anything that would afford shelter, and blazed away whenever a hostile head appeared.

The Twenty-fifth Kentucky Regiment was on the extreme right, and was attacked by a swarm of the enemy with such vigor that they broke and fled in disorder. At another part of the National line the attack was conducted by such overwhelming numbers that the line was broken through, and the battle seemed well-nigh likely to become a total rout on the part of the National forces. It was at this last gap broken through the National line that McAllister's Battery was stationed, and where for a time it fell in the hands of the rebels. The battery had only 150 rounds of ammunition, and at about 10 o'clock these were all fired away—not a single shot was left. Capt. McAllister in vain endeavored to obtain a supply from the rear; a shot from the enemy passed through three of his horses; another tore off the tail from one of the guns; a third smashed the wheel of a second gun. Just at this time, a heavy force of the enemy obtained a cover near him, and opened fire at about two hundred yards with musketry. Hitching six horses to the only undamaged gun, he endeavored to haul it off, but the weight was so great, and the roads in such a muddy condition, that it was found impossible to get along with it, and after dragging it a half mile, it became mired, and he was reluctantly obliged to leave it. The horses were driven off, dragging the timbers and empty caissons, and the guns were left to their fate. In the course of the day a tremendous charge on the part of our troops reoccupied the lost ground, closed up the gap and recovered the pieces. They were found where they were left, their great weight—being 24-pound siege guns—probably preventing the enemy from taking them away.

The fight raged from daylight until nearly noon without a moment's cessation, and resulted in the enemy's being driven back to his entrenchments. The battle-ground extended over a space some two miles in length, every inch of which was the witness of a savage conflict. *The rebels fought with most determined bravery*, and seemed bent upon breaking through the right wing at any cost. They poured against our lines a perfect flood, and it was only by a bravery that equaled their own, and a resolute determination to conquer that outlasted their efforts, that our gallant soldiers were at length enabled to stay the fierce tide, and finally to hurl it back to its former boundaries. Our men determined that they *would* win, and win they did, with a gallantry that entitles every man to the name of hero.

The whole of the fight was of the most terrific character. Without a single moment's cessation the rebels poured into our forces perfect torrents of canister, shell and round shot, while their thousands of riflemen hurled in a destructive fire from every bush, tree, log or obstruction of any kind that afforded shelter. The roar of the battle was like that of a heavy tornado, as it sweeps through some forest on its mission of destruction. Small arms kept up an incessant cracking, mingling with which came up occasionally the roar of company or division firing, while over all came every moment or two the resonant thunders of the batteries.

Never fought men better than did ours on this bloody day. They clung to a position till driven from it by the direst necessity, and in many individual cases, men refused to retreat, but stuck to their tree or bush till the enemy's force rolled about them, and swallowed them up. Many in this way were taken prisoners, while others found a speedier, bloodier end to their daring. The victory was a costly one.—Some of the regiments were cut completely to pieces, others were reduced to a size that scarcely left them a respectable company,while all suffered more or less severely. Lieut. Col. Quinn, of the 20th Illinois, while gallantly urging on his men in the hottest of the fight, was struck by a grape-shot that cut his heart completely out.—*The mortality among officers was terrible.* Major Post, of the 8th Illinois, Capt. Rigby, Acting Major of the 31st Illinois, Lieut. Col. White, of the same regiment, Lieut. Col. Smith, of the 48th; Captain Craig, Company A, and Lieut. Skeats, Company F, all the 18th; Capt. Wilson, Company F, 8th, Capt. Swartout, Company H, 8th Missouri; Capt. Shaw, Company B, Lieut. Vore, Company E, and Lieut. Boyce, all of the 11th Illinois; Adjutant Kirkpatrick, of the 30th, Capt. Mendel, of the 7th, Capt. Brokeck, of the 49th Illinois; Lieut. Mausker, of the 18th, Illinois; Adjutant Chipman and Capt. Slaymaker, of the 2d Iowa, were among those who met their death on this bloody battlefield.

Our entire loss is not yet known, but will reach a figure not much short of six hundred, killed and wounded. The number of men wounded is beyond all precedent, but in an unusually large number of cases, they are not of a serious nature.—The enemy used, generally, the 'buck and ball" cartridge; that is, a cartridge with one ball and three buckshot. Almost everybody got a scratch from one of the latter; one could scarcely go anywhere where the air was not filled with them.

Affairs had scarcely quieted down, on the right wing, ere the ball was opened in Gen. Smith's Division, on the left. The Second, Seventh and Fourteenth Iowa,and the Eleventh and Thenty-fifth Indiana Regiments, had a sharp engagement, with a very brilliant success. In front of them was the outer breastwork of the enemy, and this it was determined to storm.—About 3 o'clock, a heavy body of men was thrown forward as skirmishers, between whom and the rebels there ensued an exchange of compliments of a very exulting nature. Finally, after fighting an hour or so, with no great damage to either party, the Iowa Second rushed forward, charged the breastwork, on a run, and with a tremendous cheer swarmed over the top, and carried it with the bayonet. They were soon after supported by the rest of the column, and the rebels were driven into their next line by a savage fire of musketry that swept them down by scores.

The whole operation was exceedingly brilliant, and reflects high credit upon Gen. Smith, who personally superintended the operation, exposed himself precisely as a private soldier, and was among the first to mount the breastwork. The whole thing was accomplished in the face of immense odds, and with a comparatively small loss; the number of killed and wounded would not probably exceed sixty or seventy men.

Soon after the taking of this work, batteries were brought up,a rebel gun was silenced that had persistently, but with no effect, been playing all the afternoon on the National lines, and preparations were completed for a renewal of hostilities, in the morning, upon the next line of breastworks.

Thus ended the bloodiest day of all in the history of the siege of Fort Donnelson. No day has ever before seen in this war a conflict more determined, or an endurance more unyielding. There was at no time a doubt as to the result, or a heart that quailed as it entered the lines, where the bullets fell like a hailstorm. Even the sight of the savage wounds, or the still more sickening one of the ghastly faces of the dead seemed to have no effect upon our men. It did not unnerve or unman them. They fought on just as tranquilly as though the hideous Angel of Death had been a thousand leagues away. When a man was wounded his comrade would help him to the rear, and then return instantly to their position, and resume their fighting as if nothing had happened. Of cases of individual daring there were a multitude, some of which I hope to present in another letter.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

☞ By constantly doing good, you can put the envious to such torture as you might enjoy if you had the malice of a fiend.

THE WHIG.

OUR COUNTRY IS OUR PARTY.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

To the People of Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Mifflin Counties.

No. 4.

From the Standard of Dec. 18.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—Your letter of yesterday, covering petitions in relation to canal, has been received. The Engineer and Superintendent of the Company for the Canal Department has had full instructions upon this subject.

These repairs would have been made during the past summer, but for the desire expressed by the most influential citizens along the line of the Canal that a Railway should be substituted for the canal, in which project we would have co-operated and furnished means to the extent of the iron, chairs and spikes. As this has fallen through, orders have been given to proceed with the repairs and rebuilding the canal. Yours, truly,

J. EDGAR THOMPSON.

The above letter, written by the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Judge GARDNER, the 6th of last December, is all very well. It would seem highly proper that if the Railroad Company had anything to communicate concerning repairs on the canal of interest to the people, that the communication should be addressed to one of their number who resided at either of the *termini*, or owned property upon or adjoining the line of the canal. Judge Gardner is a resident of Hollidaysburg, a public-spirited citizen, who is deeply interested in the preservation of the canal; and the petitions of the people were forwarded through him to the President of the Railroad Company. We will say nothing of the apparent hardship of being compelled to beg the Company to perform a duty, imposed upon it by law. What we wish is to call the attention of our readers to the following little arrangement got up afterwards by Mr. Hall and one of the officers of the Railroad Company. Our readers will perceive that the following letter is the same in substance as Mr. Thompson's. It is from Thos. T. WIERMAN, Engineer and Superintendent of all the canal, to Mr. HALL, *at Altoona:*

From the Standard of Feb. 12.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, Pa. R. R. Co.,
Harrisburg, January 20, 1862.

L. W. HALL, Esq., *Dear Sir*—I answer your inquiries relative to the repairs on the Upper Juniata, by saying, that we are now procuring materials for a thorough repair of the Canal from Huntingdon Dam to Hollidaysburg.

It is intended to deliver the materials along the line next spring, and as soon as this is done, the water will be drawn off, in order to complete the repairs if possible, before next winter. No boating of any consequence can be done on that portion of the canal next season.

All new structures will be built in view of an enlarged canal. Any new locks that may be built will have chambers seventeen feet wide, and the new Aqueducts will be correspondingly enlarged. The shallow places in the canal will be bottomed out, which will materially improve the navigation.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS T. WIERMAN,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Can any one imagine why this letter was addressed to Mr. Hall, a citizen of Altoona, who is only there assessed with an occupation valued at $300, but who is nevertheless considered by his friends in possesion of thousands of dollars in cash, not one cent of which is invested near the canal. Although Mr. Hall is considered very good at pushing his own boat in politics, he never, to our knowledge, pushed one upon the "*raging canawl.*"

Then how comes it that Mr. Hall figures in this matter? Simply because he and the Railroad Company discovered that the People of one section of our county were very anxious about the canal, feared that it would be abandoned, and their property greatly depreciated; it would therefore be very proper to let them understand that Mr. Hall was a person whom it might be prudent for them to conciliate, if they wanted their rights. That section of the county which might be most likely to oppose him, must be coaxed or frightened into supporting his nomination.

The Railroad Company, not satisfied with controlling elections and Legislatures, must, through one of its officers, endeavor to control the nominations of a county—endeavor to *foist upon the people its own Attorney as a candidate for Congress.*

Truly, things are coming to a pretty pass—when not satisfied with thousands upon thousands of the People's money voted by a corrupt Legislature, a Railroad Company descends into the arena of petty party politics, there to intrigue and manœuvre for the success of one of its creatures.

But why does the Railroad Company want Mr. Hall in Congress? We will endeavor to show the people why in our next.

President's Recommendation.

The President has suggested to Congress the propriety of expressing an opinion in favor of furnishing pecuniary aid to those States that desire the gradual abolition of slavery. A more calm and statesmanlike document than the one just mentioned, could scarcely be found. It is a perpetual refutation of the assertion that he is a Garrisonian Abolitionist. He simply desires that every pretext for the Border States to go with the Rebels may be taken away; not to sweep slavery out of existence by the strong power of an exulting and victorious army, but by the mild and certain means of self-imposed emancipation. At the same time he does not say what the rebellion, if persisted in too long, may produce for slavery. We hope to see his principles succeed.

Latest War News.

We have received the latest war news, some of which is slightly discouraging, after such a long train of brilliant successes.

In an action off Craney Island, we lost two gunboats, the Congress and Cumberland. They were attacked by the Rebel iron-clad steamer Merrimac, together with the boats Yorktown and Jamestown, and after valorously resisting the rebel forces, the Cumberland sank, and the Congress struck her flag. The Monitor and Minnesota drove off the Merrimac in a sinking condition. Upon the whole our gunboats had the advantage, for the object of the attack was to break the blockade of the entrance to Norfolk Harbor and James River, but after a costly resistance we forced them to retire disappointed and disabled.

Later accounts report our troops, under General Pope, as having arrived at New Madrid, below Cairo, and heavy cannonading was heard in that direction. The rebels are in force, and no doubt will make a desperate resistance.

Gen. Curtis fought a desperate battle with Gen. Price, in the Southwest, and after a contest of three days, drove the enemy before him like scattered sheep, capturing great quantities of arms, provisions, &c. Truly, the Western boys are deserving of boundless praise for the good work they are doing.

The Rebels abandoned Manasses and Winchester, and our troops took peaceable possession of them on the 10th inst. Our Cavalry are after them.

☞ We clip the following extract from the Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburg *Post*. We hope Mr. BANKS may be correct in intimating that Gen. Patterson will clear himself of the censure now cast upon him:

"The joint resolution of thanks to the authorities of Philadelphia, passed under protest of Mr. Williams, who would not agree to the same. Mr. Banks took occasion (and, indeed, it was this gentleman's first speech of this session) to defend General Patterson from an ill-natured remark made by Mr. Williams. Mr. Banks remarked that the day would come when those who assailed this distinguished son of Pennsylvania would hang their heads with shame. The Speaker here called the member to order. So far as this able, and, I must say, eloquent gentleman was allowed, under the rules to proceed, the speech was not only good, but excellent, and hit off the member from your county in good style. Mr. Banks speaks with force and great energy, and it is to be hoped he will often speak hereafter, for he handles his tongue as an Irishman does his Kippeen."

☞ We regret to hear nothing about the progress of Col. F. P. Blair's taxation bill, designed to make the Rebels pay their full share of the cost of the war, which was presented some time ago in the House of Representatives. That bill seemed to us to have points of much excellence. We trust it shall not be suffered to sleep.

Shall the laboring millions of the North be burdened with taxes in order to keep the laboring millions of the South in perpetual bondage? And shall loyal people of the Union pay all the cost of the Rebels' war, in order, as far as possible to save the Rebels from its natural and rightful consequences?

☞ In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Kelley, of Pa., referred to the statements of the Van Wyck Committee concerning Mr. Alex. Cummings, and caused to be read a letter, written by the latter, denying the implication that he had retained in his hands any portion of the money intrusted to him.

National Armory and Foundry.

The following petition has been printed for circulation and signatures, and sets forth the advantages of our situation, our materials, facilities for transportation, &c.:

To the State and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, residents of Blair County and parts adjacent, in the State of Pennsylvania, respectfully represent and pray—

That a National Armory and Foundry be authorized to be constructed and established at Hollidaysburg in said County of Blair. They do this because they believe, —because they know,—that no other location in the United States possesses, in equal degree, all the essential elements, and all the necessary materials, on the spot and in the immediate vicinity, with equal means of transportation, for the cheap, convenient and successful carrying on and operations of such an establishment. Hollidaysburg is in "the Juniata Iron Region" and near the centre of it. The better quality of the "Juniata Iron" is known to all who know anything on the subject, to be the best Iron in the United States. All the Cannon lately made for the Government at Pittsburg has been made of pig metal obtained from the immediate vicinity of this place and transported thence to Pittsburg. Any desired amount of the very best quality of iron can be obtained at Hollidaysburg and its immediate vicinity, thereby saving the cost of its transportation to distant points to be manufactured; and all the coal necessary, of suitable quality, can be had at the same point, at the cost of mining and transportation a few miles by railroad,—its cost per bushel delivered being about five cents. A suitable site for such an establishment, with the means of distributing water all through it, and timber and lumber for building and construction, can be cheaply and readily had and obtained at this point. Hollidaysburg is located on the main line of the Pennsylvania Canal and on the Pennsylvania Railroad; being connected with Altoona, in the same county, which is the central point of operations of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by a branch railroad about eight miles in length, in good order and condition and in daily use. At Hollidaysburg, which has a good agricultural country around it and in its immediate vicinity, there are now two blast furnaces which have been in operation for years, and will now again go into operation in a few weeks and make at least 200 tons of good pig metal each week, and there is a rolling mill now working, and another large one now being constructed and expected to go into operation about the middle of April next. There is a rolling mill and nail factory within the distance of two miles from this point on the Railroad, and in all the country around it, —in the immediate vicinity and in the adjoining counties, there are a large number of blast furnaces and forges in operation, nearly all of which make charcoal iron of a good quality, and all of which,—(with but a few exceptions, and these cases the deficiencies being but for a short distance over good roads,)—have the means of transportation to this point by either railroad or canal. No other point than this possessing *all* the materials necessary for the use of the work to be done at such an establishment, on the ground, or in the immediate vicinity, with equal facilities for transportation and communication therewith, exists in the United States,—and none will be less liable to foreign invasion, and can be more easily and readily defended.

On the whole, the undersigned are entirely confident, that if one or more National Armorys and Foundrys, or either of them, are now to be established, and the location thereof is to be determined by the consideration of the point at which its erection will *most* conduce to and secure the interests and advantage of the whole of the Nation,—based on the idea of having and obtaining all the materials and elements of and for successfully working and carrying on such an establishment, on the ground or in the immediate vicinity, at first cost and the cheapest possible rate,—facilities for the transportation of heavy articles to and from it, and convenience of communication therewith,—together with security of position from foreign invasion and available means for defense against the same, *no other point* in the United States, ALL things being considered, can and will compare or compete with this one.

A Provisional Government for Tennessee.

Gen. Andrew Johnson and Messrs. Maynard and Etheridge, of the House, have left Washington for Tennessee, to establish a Provisional Government. Gen. Johnson will immediately, upon his arrival at Nashville, call upon the loyal people of the State to elect delegates to a convention, to be charged with the duty of declaring the places of Governor Harris and his rebel associates vacant, of electing new officers and setting a loyal State Government on its feet.

Gen. Johnson will have a herculean task before him, for he will find little honest support any where in the State, except among the hardy mountaineers of the Eastern part of the State, who care nothing for slavery, but would gladly see it blotted out. In Tennessee, we shall have the first real experiment of how the task of governing the subdued States is going to work, and we shall therefore watch Gen. Johnson's attempt at reconstruction with the deepest interest.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1862.

The Message from the President to-day is perhaps the most important document ever addressed to Congress, and one of most important in history. Though reserved and moderate in terms, it distinctly proposes to "initiate emancipation." Such a proposition from the Chief Magistrate must be historic. From this time forward the great question passed away from the keeping of speculators and philanthropists into that of cabinets and statesmen. It cannot be put aside. One early effect will be the creation of an emancipation party in the Border States devoted to the Union, rendering the efforts of Secessionists their hopeless. It is known that several of the largest slave owners in the Border States have given their adhesion to this project in advance, and are now very anxious for its adoption. The warning of the President to the Rebels that if the war goes on, "all the incidents of war are to be employed, even if they cause ruin," will be understood at once to mean that Slavery must cease to exist when it stands in the way of humanity and a Republic. The friends of Freedom here as are much elated, and all of us anticipate that the good cause will be quickened throughout the country. The Message being received in the Senate while in executive Session, was not read aloud by the Clerk. It was shown around, and passed from hand to hand.

Its reception by the Senators was electric.

The President for Freedom.

We never printed a State paper with more satisfaction than we feel in giving to our readers the Special Message of President LINCOLN to Congress yesterday, by which he recommends the passage of a joint resolve proffering National co-operation and pecuniary aid to each and every State which will see fit to inaugurate the Abolition and Slavery within its borders.

This message constitutes of itself an epoch in the history of our country. It has no precedent; we trust it may have many consequents. It is the day-star of a new National dawn. Even if it were no more than a barren avowal by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation that *it is highly desirable that the Union be purged of Slavery*, it would be a great fact of far weightier import than many battles. But it is not destined to remain unfruitful. Congress will be more than ready to welcome and act upon it. It will lead to practical results, and these the most important and beneficient.

The 6th of March will be yet celebrated as a day which initiated the Nation's deliverance from the most stupenduous wrong, curse and shame of the Nineteenth Century. Years may elapse before the object boldly contemplated in this Message shall be fully attained; but let us never harbor a doubt that it will ultimate in a glorious fruition.

—We believe our neighbor of the *Herald* lately suggested the re-election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. We heartily second the motion Mr. Counselor Brady, likewise, at a recent Tammany festival, predicted that Mr. Lincoln would prove himself a good Democrat before the expiration of his present term. We congratulate the Counselor on the speedy fulfillment of his prophecy. The world does move!

The transmission of this Message so Europe by to-morrow's steamer seals the fate of the Rebellion in every Christian land.

Dahomy fill it with negroes.

Baffled in this effort, Democracy turned a short corner and insisted that, since negroes could not come in as slaves, they should not come at all The Republicans however, had a majority, and voted down that inhumanity. And a good many thousand of negroes who a few months since were slaves of Rebels in Missouri and now freemen in Kansas.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THR WAR IN ARKANSAS.

EXCITING INTELLIGENCE.

Most Glorious Victory over the Rebel Forces.

Three Days' Hard Fighting.

Our Loss 400 Killed and Wounded—The Enemy's Loss Still Larger.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

St. Louis, March 10.—The following is an official dispatch:

To Major General McClellan, Washington:

The army of the southwest, under General Curtis, after three days' hard fighting near Sugar Creek, Arkansas, has obtained a most glorious victory over the combined forces of Van Dorn, McCollough, Price and McIntosh.

Our loss is estimated at 400 killed and wounded, that the enemy is still larger.

Guns, flags, provisions, &c., have been captured in large quantities.

Our cavalry are in pursuit of the flying enemy.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major General Commanding.

St. Louis, March. 10.—The expedition sent out from Sedalia by Brig. Gen. McKean into Bates county has just returned, with forty prisoners of war, recruits for Price's army, and a quantity of arms and ammunition.

The Latest from Fortress Monroe

A despatch from Fortress Monroe says that the Merrimac did not make her appearance to-day.

The Monitor was honored with salutes and cheers, both from the fort and the fleet, on her return. Everybody was enthusiastic in her praise for the good services she rendered yesterday.

THE NAVAL BATTLE AT NEWPORT NEWS.

Description of the Merrimac.

Frightful Loss of Life.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER BETWEEN THE MONITOR AND MERRIMAC.

INTERESTING DETAILS.

&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9.

The long expected rebel steamer Merimac has, at last, made her appearance, and yesterday afternoon, with the assistance of two gunboats which came out with her from Norfolk, and the Jamestown and Yorktown, which came down from the James river, made an attack upon Newport News and the naval vessels stationed at that place. The Merimac was first seen from the ramparts of Fortress Monroe, on her way to Newport News, at about a quarter before 1 o'clock.

The rebel gunboats followed her. They all carried the Confederate flag at the stern. The gunboats had a French flag at the masthead and the Merimac had a flag at her bows, which was described by some as a Commodore's blue flag, and by others as a black flag. She appeared to be very long in the water. Her sides, bow and stern were covered with sloping iron plates, extending two feet below the water line and meeting above like the roof of a house.

At her bows on the water line, were two sharp iron points, resembling ploughs, about six or seven feet apart. Her number of guns is stated at twelve, but she might not have had so many. At her bows two guns were seen projecting from her eliptical port holes.

The design of the enemy did not become apparent until between one and two o'clock, and by that time the Minesota had got under way for the scene of action.—The Roanoke flag ship having been disabled by the breaking of her shaft, some time since, was taken in tow by the tugboats Dragon and Young America.

At about the same time the alarm gun of the Fortress was fired, and the whole garrison turned out under arms. The 10th New York was briefly addressed by Col. Bendix, and all testified the greated delight at the prospect of an action. After being under orders for some time, the garrison was dismissed until they should be wanted.

The rebel boats steadily pursued their way to Newport News, and the Merrimac soon turned the point and was lost to view from the Fortress.

The first shot was fired from the frigate Cumberland at a little past 2 o'clock.—The Sewell's Point battery then opened upon the Minnesota, which was passing, and the Sawyer gun at the Rip Raps replied with a few shots at Sewall's Point.

A thick smoke was seen to rise above Newport News, point, indicating that the battery there, as well as the Cumberland and Congress, was engaged.

Details of the action could not be seen from the fort, but a telegraphic disptach was received announcing that the Cumberland and Merrimac were in close quarters. As the latter approached the Cumberland she did not pay any attention to the Congress, but after firing two guns, struck her (the Cumberland) with her sharp bows, making a jagged hole in her side, at water line, seven feet in extent.

The Cumberland immediately commenced to sink when the Merrimac, backing in a short distance, run into her a second time, making another terrrible hole, which admitted water at a furious rate. She continued firing until the water began to enter her port holes, and soon after she careened over slowly, and finally sunk at about 3 o'clock.

The Newport News battery and the guns of the Cumberland fired continuously upon the Merrimac, but with no apparent effect.

The Minnesota unfortunately got aground on her way up, and could offer but little assistance.

Shortly before three o'clock, the Jamestown and Yorktown arrived from up the James river. The latter was disabled early in the afternoon by the Cumberland, and put to shore for repairs.

After sinking the Cumberland, the Merrimac turned her attention to the Congress, and in less than an hour afterwards a white flag was hoisted on board the latter. The Confederate gunboats immediately went alongside of her, and her officers and marines being taken prisoners, the seamen were allowed to escape to shore.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence arrived here during the afternoon, and without dropping anchor proceeded up the river. She followed the example of the Minnesota and Roanoke in firing upon Sewell's Point, but, like their's, her shot fell short.

The gunboat Mystic was also towed up in the afternoon.

At sundown the Roanoke, St. Lawrence and Mystic all returned.

After four o'clock the Merrimac continued to throw shell into camp at Newport News, while the Jamestown add other confederate gunboats commenced firing upon the Minnesota. The latter replied as vigorously as possible, and the conflict was continued without any apparent effect until dark.

During the evening, the Congress was set on fire, and made a brilliant spectacle. At midnight she was blown up with a tremendous explosion. During the evening, the Monitor arrived very opportunely, and at once proceeded up the river, although not prepared for action to take her part.

During the night only an occasional gun was fired.

Reinforcements, men and ammunition, were sent to Newport News early in the afternoon, but little serious damage was done there, and no one was killed.

This morning, the conflct was renewed until the presence of the Monitor was known to the Merrimac. The latter was engaged with the Minnesota, and but for the fortunate arrival of the Monitor the Minnesota might have been lost. The two iron-clad vessels engaged each other for two or three hours, at long and at short range. No perceivable effect was produced upon either. They went along side once or twice, and seemed almost to run each other down, but they soon reappeared.

The Ericsson battery succeeded finaly in forcing a large hole in the port side of the Merrimac, and, with the whole Confederate fleet, she retired to Norfolk.

At about 1 o'clock the U. S. gunboat Oregon was struck by the Merrimac in her boiler, and was blown up. The gunboat Zouave was also seriously damaged, and was obliged to return.

The principal loss of life was on board the Cumberland, where, it is thought, as many as 150 must have been killed or drowned. But six lives were lost on the Minnesota, according to the report of one of her officers.

A rebel gunboat was cut in two yesterday afternoon by the Cumberland.

The crew of the Minnesota were brought on shore this afternoon, and with the assistance of the Spaulding she has been got off and is now on her way here. She received numerous shots, but no serious damage.

The Congress is supposed to have lost over one hundred including but one officer.

The escaped crews of tho Congress and Cumberland have arrived here.

The Monitor has come up to the expectations that were entertained of her, and has proved herself impregnable to the heaviest shot, at close quarters. She behaved remarkably well on her passage from New York, and although the sea covered her decks completely at times, her speed did not seem to be at all diminished. To her presence here may be attributed the safety of the Minessota and other vessles in port and the final disabling of the Merrimac, which had previously been proof against everything.

Captain Warden, of the Monitor, was wounded in the head, while looking out of the wheel house. No other accident of any kind occurred to the battery or crew.

We have not yet received any list of the killed and wounded.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS

WATHINGTON, March 10.—Lieut. Worden, who handled the Monitor so skillfully and gallantly, is here, in the hands of the surgeon. He was in the pilot house of the Monitor when the Merrimac directed a whole broadside at it, and he received his injuries from the Minute fragments of shells and powder driven through the look house. Lieut. Worden was partly stunned by concussion, and was carried away. On recovering, he asked, "Have I saved the Minnessota?" The reply was, "Yes, and whipped the Merrimac." He responded, "Then I dont care what becomes of me.

His injuries are not supposed to be dangerous.

Lieut. Wise arrived this forenoon, bringing dispatches from Fortress Monroe. But few particlars have yet transpired, as his interview is not closed.

Capt. Radford was engaged in a court martial, and was not on board the Cumberland. He is safe.

Lieut. J. B. Smith, was on board the Commodore Smith, was on board the Congress, and is killed.

The loss in killed, drowned and missing is supposed to be about one hundred.

During the action the rebel gunboats and all the enemy's batteries within reach directed their fire on the Minnessota, doing some damage and killing four or five of her men. She was eventually got off and towed under the guns of Fortress Monroe.

Andrew Johnston's Mission to Tennessee.

Col. Forney writes the Philadelphia Press:

The mission of Andrew Johnston, who goes forward as the Military Governor of the State of Tennessee, is at least one way of cutting the Gorgirn knot of complication which have resulted from the conquest of the rebels in that State; and will certainly follow their overthrow in others quarters.

It will prove to be most effective. He will enter the State, of which he is the fearless Senator, not only as a Brigadier Generel at the head of an overwhelming force, but as the deliverer of his own people, long held in chains by their oppressors.

His first step will be to seize up machinery of the State Government, to carry out the idea that no act of Secession can annihilate a State of this Union, and to prepare the way for the election of a Legislature, chosen by the Loyal people of Tennessee, who will co-operate with him in the great purpose of constitutional obligation and obedience to the laws passed in pursuance of the constitution All of this has been done by the Government, you will perceive without the aid of Congress, and it is a significant evidence of the justice and expediency of this policy, that no portion of the Representatives and Senators in Congress are found to object

Evacuation [illegible] and

NEW Y[illegible] reported and bel[illegible] re-tre[illegible]bly

New Railroad Schedule.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES.

TRAIN LEAVES HOLLIDAYSBURG—
At 7.00 A M, c'ing with Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 11.10 A. M., connecting with Mail Train East and West.
" 8.25 P. M., connecting with Fast L. West.

RETURNING.

LEAVES ALTOONA—
At 8.40 A M, on departure of Fast Line East and Express Train West.
" 3.30 P. M., or on departure of Mail Train East and West.
" 9.10 P.M., or on departure of Fast L. West

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't.

OUR FLAG FOREVER.

Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

☞ Read the thrilling account of the siege of Fort Donelson, on our first page.

☞ Hon. SAMUEL S. BLAIR will please accept our thanks for a valuable public document.

KILLED.—Wm. Ralston, a resident of Boggs township, Clearfield county, was killed a few days ago, by the falling of a tree.

☞ Some person stole our large Brussels Carpet Bag out of the Logan House, in Altoona, on the 11th inst. On the bottom were the words, "BROTHERLINE, HOLLIDAYSBURG." Particulars again.

EXPLOSIVE COAL OIL.—Many disasters being already occasioned from the use of explosive coal oil, the following receipt for ascertaining whether or not the article is explosive, may not be out of place: Pour a small quantity in a saucer, and bring a lighted match slowly down to it. If explosive, the oil will blaze and flash up, almost like powder; if not explosive, it will not burn at all. The latter is the only really safe kind.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—Much can be saved these pinching times, by reducing household expenses, and that, too, without diminishing our comforts. By purchasing where our wants are best supplied, at the lowest rates, and encouraging the dealer who is always seeking to accommodate, and sell at the lowest figure the best article, giving the purchaser the benefit of the decline in the market. In this connection, we mention the fact that Carbon Oil of the finest quality is now retailing at 50 cents per gallon, as per quality, by A. L. Dieffenbacher, at his store on Montgomery street. Think of that! A brilliant light, equal to gas, for less than one cent per night. *

HALL'S ARMY.—The Commander-in-Chief visited his army in this place on Saturday last, for the purpose of reviewing the troops. The display was fine, although he found the men, on his arrival, scattered and disheartened. He called at the General's Headquarters, left his orders and departed. It is understood that there will be no advance movement till the Legislature adjourns, when the Commander-in-chief will take the field in person. The gunners of the *Standard* and *Register* were left a new supply of editorials. Hall is a bold man. Several new passes were distributed to those worth giving them to. It will not all do.

☞ The Town Council, at their meeting on the first Monday of this month, after the new members elect had been duly qualified, made the following appointments, to wit:

High Constable—Geo. W. Russ, Esq.
Counsel & Clerk—L. H. Williams, Esq.
Market Master—Geo. B. Bowers, Esq.
Weigh Mistress—Mrs. S. J. Reeder.
Street Commissioners—David K. Ramey, David Watson and A. Vowinkle.

It has been observed by our citizens, that for the last year or two our Borough authorities have been using discretion in the application of the borough finances, and have made laudable efforts to lessen the borough debt, and still keep up the necessary repairs. From the sources of revenue there will be an encouraging increase, and we have no doubt the excellent men elected this spring will not only assist to carry on the reform inaugurated, but will introduce new ones.

BURGLARY.—On Thursday night of last week, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, the house of Mr. John Trout, of Logan to[illegible] entered by two unknown [illegible] succeeded in removing [illegible] window, and thus [illegible] lower story of [illegible] made [illegible]tes awoke in alarm, aroused he sister, and was relating a dream she had about robbers being in the house, when they heard something fall in the room below. The other members of the family were then awakened, and Mr. Trout sprang down stairs, accompanied by his son with his rifle; but the burglars had succeeded in escaping through the window, and were running across the garden. Young Trout shot at them, but the night being dark, it is not likely they received any injury. Upon examination of the room, it was found that the scoundrels had forced open the box in which Mr. Trout kept his papers, and had them out and scattered over the floor.—They had also taken Miss Trout's jewelry box out of the bureau, but they were interrupted too soon to complete their designs, as there was nothing missing.

A good Providence watched over this excellent family; for it is not doubted but these burglars were the same men, who first robbed and then fired the Blair Furnace store. The citizens should be on their guard, for no one is safe while such heartless wretches are at large. Every means should be used to ferret out the perpetrators and bring them to justice.—*Register.*

MINISTERS' SONS IN THE ARMY.—The Rev. Dr. Howard, of Pittsburgh; Rev. R. Lea, of Lawrenceville; Rev. John Kerr, of Monongahela city; Rev. A. B. Brown, D. D., of Canonsburg, formerly President of Jefferson College; Rev. Daniel E. Nevin, of Sewickleyville; Rev. Joseph S. Travelli, of the same place; Rev. Alexander Swaney, of New Hagerstown, Ohio; Rev. Wm. Eaton, of Carrolton, Ohio—have each one son in the army. The Rev. Wm. Smith, D. D., the venerable Emeritus Professor of Greek in Jefferson College, has sent two sons to the defence of his country; the Rev. David McKinney, D. D., of the *Presbyterian Banner*, has also two sons in the field. And the Rev. John Stark, of Elderton, Pa., had *four* sons in the volunteer service of his country, but one has recently died from disease. All these are, with a single exception, Old School Presbyterian ministers.

Funeral of Gen. Lander.

SALEM, MASS., March 8.—The funeral of Gen. Lander, which took place here this afternoon, was a solemn and imposing event. The body was escorted by a procession consisting of four of the local military companies of Salem, the Boston divisionary corps of Cadets, a detachment of the Andrew Sharpshooters, Governor Andrew and staff, the Fire Department, officers of the army and navy, judges of the courts, and the citizens generally. The church in which the funeral ceremonies were performed was appropriately dressed. The Rev. Dr. Briggs officiated.

The coffin bore the following inscription: "Fred W. Lander, Brigadier General, died March 2d; 1862, at Camp Chase, Virginia, aged 36 years. The bravest of the brave."

At the close of the funeral services the procession marched through the principal streets to the burial ground, where the remains were deposited and a military salute of three volleys fired over the grave.

Bloody Battle in New Mexico.

Denver City, March 7, via Julesburg, March 8.

The following news was received here to-day by military express:

A desperate and terrible battle, lasting all day, took place at Valverde, ten miles south of Fort Craig, on the 21st February.

The fight was probably resumed again on the 22d.

The loss is great on both sides.

Both parties claim the victory.

A regiment of New Mexicans, commanded by Col. Panton, ran away.

Capt. McRae, who had charge of our artillery, and every one of his command were killed at their post, and their cannon were taken by the rebels.

Kit Carson was within fifteen miles of Fort Craig.

Firing was heard from his direction, with what result was not ascertained at the time the messenger left.

Evacuation of Winchester.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., March 10.—It is currently rumored and believed that Winchester was fully evacuated yesterday. A reconnoissance was sent out this morning to ascertain the fact.

Intelligence from other quarters greatly encourage all friends of the Union as indicating a speedy termination of hostilities.

CHARLESTOWN, March 10.—It is now ascertained beyond a doubt that Winchester has been evacuated by the rebels.

The prominent places between this and Winchester are occupied by our troops.

The Abandonment of Rebel Fortifications.

Lieut. Wise, commanding the Potomac flotilla, in his official report to the Navy Department, confirms the rumor of the abandonment of the rebel batteries at Cockpit, Shipping and other points along the line of the Potomac, and also the burning of the steamer Page and other rebel craft.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

CAIRO, March 8.—Thirty pieces of cannon have been already found in Columbus, having been thrown away by the rebels in evacuating the place.

A detachment of the second Illinois cavalry returned from Bentrand to-day, bringing several prisoners. They report that the country is still infested with roving bands of Jeff. Thompson's marauders.

MARKETS.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, March 14, 1862.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES, PAID BY OUR DEALERS.

FLOUR—Extra Family, per bbl,	$5,25
Superfine,	4,75
WHEAT—per bushel,	$1,10@1,15
RYE—per bushel,	50
CORN—per bushel,	45
OATS—per bushel,	30
BARLEY—per bushel,	50
CORN MEAL—per 100 lbs.,	$1,00
POTATOES—per bushel,	50
BUTTER—per pound,	14
EGGS—per dozen,	12
HAY—per ton,	9 00
CLOVERSEED—per bushel,	3 50
TIMOTHY SEED—per bushel,	1 25
FLAX SEED—per bushel,	1 00

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1862.

Flour—Superfine, per bbl.,	$5.25
Extra,	5.32½@6.50
Extra Family,	5,75 @5,81½
Fancy,	6,00 @6,50
Rye Flour,	3.25
Corn Meal—Penna.,	2,75
Brandywine,	3,00
Wheat—Penn'a red,	1,33
White,	1,40 @1,45
Rye—Penn'a,	74
Corn,	53½
Oats,	36
Mess Pork,	$14.00
Lard,	8½
Coffee—Rio,	18½@21
Cloversced, per 64 lbs.,	4.12½@4.25
Whisky,	27

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., in Marklesburg, by the Rev J. K. Bricker, Mr. ISAAC K. LATSHAW, of Blair county, to Miss KATE SIMONTON, of Marklesburg.

DIED.

In Selin's Grove, Feb. 28th, EDWIN E. McCHEYNE, son of Rev. S. and Lydia L. Domer, aged 3 years, 3 months and 5 days.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL EDITION OF THE

Mistakes of Educated Men.

BY JOHN S. HART, LL. D.

11mo., muslin, price 50c; paper covers, 25c. COPIES of this book will be sent by mail on receipt of the price, in postage stamps. Please address

J. C. GARRIGUES, Publisher,
148 South Fourth Street,
March 14 Philadelphia.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,

At our Warerooms and Manufactory, No. 87 Bowery & 65 Chrystie St., New York. ☞ Third Avenue Cars pass our Store.

WE still continue the Wholesale and Retail Furniture Business at the old stand, No. 87 Bowery, where, with our increased facilities for manufacturing, we are enabled to offer inducements to the trade, not to be obtained elsewhere. Our warerooms, No. 87 Bowery, extending two hundred and forty-two feet through to Chrystie street, and six stories in height, form the most spacious as well as the best arranged in the city; and with the increased facilities we possess, are enabled to manufacture at lower rates than any other house in the trade. We would especially invite your attention to our stock, consisting, in part, of

Rosewood, Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
In Brocatelle, Delaine and Plush.
Mahogany, Black Walnut, and Imitation Furniture, of every description,

Enameled Chamber Furniture, in setts, from $20 to $100.

Sideboards and Extension Tables constantly on hand, and manufactured to order. Fine Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Bedsteads, new patterns; also, a large assortment of Mattresses, consisting of Patent, Spring, Curled Hair, Moss, Whalebone, and Excelsior.

We would also call your attention to our Cane, Wood and Flag Seat Chairs. We shall be able at all times to supply the trade on the most reasonable terms.

WALKER'S PATENT SWING CRADLES.

We are the sole agents for this city of *Tucker's New Style Patent Syring Bed*, the best as well as the cheapest of any in use. Retail price, $2 each.

7,000

have just been ordered by government for hospital use. March 14 -3m

JUST RECEIVED.—Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, for sale at very low prices, by [March 7] LLOYD & HENRY.

BACON—Fresh Smoked Ham, Side and Shoulder, for sale by
March 7 LLOYD & HENRY.

FISH—Mackerel and Herring, for sale by
March 7 LLOYD & HENRY.

COD AND WHITE FISH for sale by
March 7 LLOYD & HENRY.

FOR SALE.—A Hemlock Frame for a two-story house, 16 by 24 feet. It will be delivered in Altoona or Hollidaysburg, on short notice. ALSO—Ten thousand feet of 1½ inch plank. Inquire of the Editor.

The Bugle Calls! The War has Begun! A War of Extermination against Bad Teeth, Bad Breath, Diseased Gums, Toothache, Earache, and Neuralgia.

OUR ARTILLERY IS

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL TREASURY.

A COMPLETE SET OF REMEDIES FOR *PRESERVING THE TEETH,*

Purifying the Breath and Mouth AND

Curing Toothache and Neuralgia.

Contents,

Dr. HURD'S Celebrated MOUTH WASH, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S Unequalled TOOTH POWDER, one box.
Dr. HURD'S Magic TOOTHACHE DROPS, one bottle.
Dr. HURD'S UNRIVALLED NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's MANUAL on the Best Means of Preserving the Teeth, including Directions for the Proper Treatment of Children's Teeth.

FLOSS SILK for cleaning between the teeth.

TOOTH PICKS, etc., etc.

Prepared at Dr. Hurd's Dental Office, 77 Fourth St., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

Price ONE DOLLAR; or, SIX for $5.

☞ The Dental Treasury makes a package eight inches by five, and is sent by express.

☞ Full direction for use is on each article.

The following articles we can sent seperately, by mail, viz.:

The Treatise on Preserving Teeth sent, postpaid, on receipt of TWELVE CENTS, or four stamps.

The Neuralgia Plaster, for Neuralgia in the Face, Nervous headache, and Earache, sent post-paid, on receipt of EIGHTEEN CENTS, or six stamps.

The Neuralgia and Rheumatic Plaster (large size), for Pains in the Chest, Shoulders, Back, or any part of the body, sent, post-paid, on receipt of THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS

Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

☞ Dr. Hurd's Mouth wash, tooth powder, and toothache drops cannot be sent by mail, but they can probably be obtained at your Drug or Periodical stores: If they cannot, send to us for the DENTAL TREASURY, Price, one dollar, which contains them.

Now,

ARE DR. HURD'S PREPARATIONS GOOD?

The best evidence that they are is, that their firmest friends and best patrons are those who have used them longest. Dr. William B. Hurd is an eminent Dentist of Brooklyn, Treasurer of the New York State Dentists' Association, and these preparations have been used in his private practice for years, and no leading citizen of Brooklyn or Williamsburg questions their excellence, while eminent Dentists of New York recommend them as the best known to the profession. Without the aid of advertising, dealers have sold them by the gross.

The Editor of the Brooklyn *Daily Times* says:—"We are happy to know that our friend, Dr. Hurd, is succeeding beyond all expectation with his mouth wash and tooth powder. The great secret of his success rests with the fact that his articles are precisely what they are represented to be, as we can testify from their long use."

The well known P. T. Barnum writes:—"I found your Tooth Powder so good that my family have used it all up. We find it the best Powder for the teeth that we ever used. I shall fell obliged if you will send me another supply at the Museum at your convenience, with bill."

But their cost is so small that every one may test the matter for himself.

☞ Beware of the ordinary Tooth Powders. Dr. Hurd's Teeth Powder contains no acid, nor alkali, nor charcoal, and polishes without wearing the enamel. Use no other.

WHAT WILL DR. HURD'S REMEDIES EFFECT?

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will give young ladies that finest charm in woman—a sweet breath and pearly teeth.—Try them, ladies.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder will cleanse the mouth from all foul exhalations, and if used in the morning, will make the breakfast taste sweeter and the day begin more pleasantly. Hundreds of persons can testify to this. Try them, gentlemen.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder are the best preparations in the world for curing bad breath and giving firmness and health to the gums. Hundreds of cases of diseased bleeding gums, sore mouth, canker, etc., have been cured by Dr. Hurd's astringent wash.

Dr. Hurd's mouth wash and tooth powder give an additional charm to courtship, and make husbands more agreeable to their wives and wives to their husbands. They should be used by every person haivng

ARTIFICIAL TEETH,

which are liable to impart a taint to the mouth.

Dr. Hurd's toothache drops cure tooth ache arising from exposed nerves, and are the best friends that parents can have in the house to save their children from torture and themselves from loss of sleep and sympathetic suffering.

Farmers and Mechanics! you cannot well afford to neglect your teeth. For a trifling sum, you can now get preservatives, than which Rothschild or Astor can get nothing better. Remember that Dyspepsia and Consumption of the Lungs often originate in Neglect of Teeth. Send for the *Treatise on Teeth*, and read Dr. Fitch's observations on this subject. If too late to arrest decay in your own teeth, save your children's teeth.

NEURALGIA PLASTER.

Dr. Hurd's Neuralgia Non-Adhesive Plasters are the most pleasant and successful remedies ever prescribed for this painful disease. The patient applies one, soon becomes droway, falls asleep, and awakes free from pain, and no blister or other unpleasant or injurious consequences ensue. For Earache and Nervous headache, apply according to directions, and relief will surely follow. Nothing can be obtained equal to Dr. Hurd's Compress for Neuralgia. Try them. They are entirely a novel, curious, and original preparation, and wonderfully successful. They are of two sizes, one small, for the face, price 15 cents, and the other large, for application to the body, price 37 cents. *Will be mailed on receipt of price and one stamp.*

WHAT ARE THE PEOPLE DOING?

The American people are intelligent enough to appreciate preparations that contribute so much to the happiness of those using them, and they want them. Every mail brings us letters, some ordering the Treatise on Teeth, some the Neuralgia Plaster, and not a few enclosing 37 cents for the mouth wash, to be sent by mail; but to these we are compelled to reply that it is impossible to send a half pint bottle by mail. The people want these Remedies.—*Who will supply them?*

Now is the

CHANCE FOR AGENTS.

Shrewd agents can make a small fortune in carrying these articles around to families.—The Dental Treasury is the neatest article that a man or woman can carry around. Send for one and see, or, better, a dozen, which we will sell, as samples, for $7. Agents supplied liberally with Circulars. ☞ Now is the time to go into the business, to do good, and make a profit. We are spending thousands for the benefit of agents. New England men or women! here is something nice, and a chance to take the tide as its flood. Address,

WM. B. HURD & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

That remittances may be made with confidence, W. B. H. & Co. refer to the Mayor of Brooklyn; to J. W. Griffith, President Farmers' and Citizens' Bank, Brooklyn; to Joy, Coe, & Co., New York; to P. T. Barnum, Esq., New York, etc., etc. 1—20.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE DIRECTORS of the Blair County Protection Mutual Fire Insurance Company, for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

Amount of property insured Jan. 1, 1861,		$350,960 50
Amount of property insured during year,		85,517 00
		$436,457 50
Deduct polc. expired during year,	$53,630 00	
Deduct polc. surrendered during year,	150 00	$53,780 00
Amount insured Jan. 1, 1862,		$382,677 50
Amount Premium Notes in force Jan. 1, 1861,		$37,838 08
Amount Premium Notes received during year,		9,377 05
		$47,215 13
Deduct notes expired during year,	$5,946 00	
Deduct notes surrendered during year,	15 00	5,961 00
Am't notes in force Jan. 1, 1862,		$41,254 13

RECEIPTS.

Balance at last statement,		$4,349 88
Am't received during year for Insurance,		468 94
A'mt received during year on assesment No. 5,	$234,58	
Less 8 per ct. for collection,	18,78	215 80
Interest on money loaned,		50 28
		$5,084 90

EXPENSES.

Postage, Stationary, and Express Charges,	$7 62	
Sec'y fees and compensation,	60 00	
Directors $2 each for services,	72 00	
R M Lemons loss by fire, Hollidaysburg,	1500 00	
Caleb Guyer's loss by fire, Tyrone,	300 00	
Altoona Tribune, advertising,	5 00	
Johnstown " "	5 00	
Hollidaysburg Standard,	10 00	
		$1,957 13
		$3,127 77

ASSETS OF COMPANY.

Amount Premium Notes,	$41,254 13
" Property belonging to Company,	150 00
" Balance as above,	3,127 77
	$44,531 90

Jan. 21, 1862.] JNO. DEAN. Sec'y.

Now to wit, this 20th day of Jan., 1862, this account audited and approved.

Wm. M. Lloyd,
Joseph Smith, } Ex.Com.
J. R. Patton,

At a meeting of the members of the company, on the first Monday of Jan., 1862, the following named persons were elected to serve as Directors for the Year 1862:—

Thad. Banks, Jas. D. Rea, J. R. Patton, Jos. Smith, R. A. McMurtrie, Jno. P. Jones, Wm. M Lloyd, Wm. Jack, Jno. Dean.

At a meeting of the above Directors, on the third monday of Jan., the following persons were elected officers for the year 1862:—Thad Banks, Pres.; R. A. McMurtrie, vice Pres.; Wm. Jack, Treas.; Jno. Dean, Sec.; Jos. Smith, J. R. Patton and Wm. M. Lloyd, Executive Committee. Also, it appearing to the Board that J. P. Jones, Director, would be unable to attend to the duties of his office, it was declared vacant, and David K. Ramey was duly elected to fill the vacancy.

Extract from Minutes, &c.
Feb. 28, 1862-3t JOHN DEAN, Sec'y.

TRIENNIAL APPEALS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Triennial Appeals in and for the County of Blair, will be held by the undersigned Commissioners of said county, in the several townships and Boroughs, as follows, to wit:

For Frankstown Township, on Monday March 17th, at the house of Harmon B. Kephart, in Frankstown.

For Catharine township, on Tuesday, March 18th, at the house of James M. Kinkead, Yellow Springs,

For Woodberry township, on Wednesday, March 19th, at the house of Robert W. Martin, Williamsburg.

For Huston township, on Thursday, March 20th, at the Clapper School House.

For North Woodberry township and Martinsburg borough, on Friday, March 21st, at the house of James Shoemaker, Martinsburg.

For Taylor township, on Saturday, March 22d, at Spang's School House.

For Freedom township, on Monday, March 24th, at the house of John B Kephart, East Freedom.

For Greenfield township, on Tuesday, March 25th, at the house of Paul Mauk, Claysburg.

For Blair township, on Wednesday, March 26th, at the house of Landon Reeve, Newry.

For Juniata township, on Thursday, March 27th, at the house of James Stevens.

For Allegheny township, on Friday, March 28th, at the house of William Vaughn, Duncansville.

For Hollidaysburg Borough, on Monday, April 7th, at the Commissioners' Office, Hollidaysburg.

For Gaysport Borough, on Tuesday, April 8th, at the house of Wm Kellerman, Gaysport.

For Logan township, on Wednesday, April 9th, at "The White Hall."

For the borough of Altoona, on Thursday, April 10th, at the Logan House.

For Tyrone borough, on Tuesday, April 15th, at the "National Hotel."

For Snyder township, on Wednesday, April 16th, at the same place.

For Tyrone township, on Thursday, April 17th, at the store of D P Tussey, Esq.

For Antes township, on Friday, April 18th, at Bell's School House.

The appeals will be held between the hours of 9 a m and 3 p m, and every taxable, who may consider himself aggrieved by the Triennial Assessment, for the year 1862, is hereby notified to be in attendance at his proper township or borough, where his complaint will be heard by the Board of Appeal. The principal Assessor in each township will please attend at his proper Township or Borough, to give information to, and prevent imposition upon the Board of Appeal.

GEORGE L COWEN,
GEORGE KOON,
JAMES M. KINKEAD,
Commissioners.

Atte-t:
H. A. CALDWELL, Clerk. 1-19

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, for rent on the east end of Blair street, Hollidaysburg. Inquire of Hollidaysburg, Feb. 28. THE EDITOR.

NOTICE.

The books of Major Raymond have been placed in my hands for settlement. Persons interested will please call and settle.

JNO. H KEATLEY
Hollidaysburg, Dec. 6, 1861.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

THIS PREPARATION, MADE FROM THE best Java Coffee, is recommended by the physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

Kollock's Levain.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. Kollock, Chemist,
Corner of Bread and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 28, 1862-1y.

The Infalliable Corn & Bunion Cure!

D. S. DARLING'S CORN & BUNION SALVE

CURES WITHOUT PAIN OR INJURY.

IT softens the Corn or Bunion and wastes the excrescence by exhalation, leaving the flesh and skin soft and natural.

When used according to directions, it never fails to cure. Try it! Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Sent by mail on receipt of the price, and six cents in stamps to pay postage. Price 25 cents a box. Sold by Druggists. Address

D. S. DARLING.
102 Nassau Street, New York.
Feb. 28, 1862-3 mo.

THE PILES CURE.

Darling's Tumour Ointment.

REDUCES the inflamation and dispels protruding Piles by exhalation, so that the parts may be returned to their place, without pain or injury, in a few days.

It is also a superior remedy for tumours of any kind wherever it can be applied with the finger or a camel's hair brush.

Sent by mail on receipt of a letter enclosing a 25 cent piece, and six cents in stamps.

Price 25 cents a box.

Address D. S. DARLING,
102 Nassau Street, New York.
Feb. 28, 1862-3 mo.

☞ **To Consumptives.**—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. ED. A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County,
Jan. 24, 1862—3m. New York.

Steam Engine.

WE HAVE AUTHORITY TO SELL A Complete STEAM ENGINE of twelve or fifteen horse-power, suitable for a saw or flouring mill. No boilers. It is in town. Price $500. Payment to suit the purchaser. Inquire of the Editor. Feb. 21, 1862.-tf

THE CONFESSIONS and EXPERIENCE of a SUFFERER.—Published as a warning, and for the especial benefit of young men and those who suffer with Nurvous Debility, Loss of Memory, premature Decay, &c., &c, by one who has cured himself by simple means, after being put to great expense and inconvenience, through the use of worthless medicines prescribed by learned Doctors.

Single copies may be had of the author. C. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, by sending a post paid addressed envelope. Address CHAS. A. LAMBERT, Esq., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y. Jan. 24-2m

FARM TO LET.—I will rent a farm of one hundred acres, with the improvements, orchard, &c, including a saw mill, situate on Mill Run, two and a half miles west of Altoona.

ALSO—I will sell 800 acres of the land adjoining it, in lots of 50 or 100 acres, to suit purchasers, on easy terms.

Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

SEIGEL SALOON.

JOS. FOGLE, Proprietor,
Montgomery St.—Hollidaysburg, Pa.
In the room formerly occupied by John Mc-Keage as a Segar Store.

One Flag—One Country—Swei Lage!

FRESH LAGER, ALES, Sardines, Shwitzer, Segars, and Refreshment of all kinds. Everybody and their friends are respectfully invited to give him a call. [Jan. 3d, 1862. tf.]

Orphans's Court Sale.

BY authority of the Orphans' Court of Blair county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Huston township, Blair county, on

Saturday, March 29th, 1862, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, viz:

About Seventy-five Acres of Land

belonging to the estate of John Ditch, late of said township, deceased, adjoining on the north lands of Henry Ditch, on the west, lands of D. Good & Co., on the south, lands of Abraham Ditch, and on the east, other lands of said decedent. One-half of said tract is well timbered, the other half the best limestone land, cleared, and in good state of cultivation. The said land is on Clover Creek, about five miles from Williamsburg, in Blair county, on the road from Williamsburg to Woodberry.

TERMS: One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

DAVID AURANDT,
Administrator of John Ditch, dec'd.
February 28, 1862.

JOHN BROTHERLINE, Attorney at Law Hollidaysburg, Pa.

POETRY.

O YES, I TAKE THE PAPERS.

BY GEORGE B. WATTS.

O yes! I take the papers—
Their trifling cost is never missed,
Although I've stood for forty years
Upon the printer's list,

Talk not of warriors—Faust released
Earth from the terrors of her kings—
He twirled his STICK, and darkness ceased,
And morning beamed along the East,
On Freedom's burnished wings.

O yes! I take the papers,
And sons and daughters tall and small,
For they have been through thick and thin,
The pastime of us all.

'Twas nobly said, that should a star
Be stricken from the dome of night,
A printing press, if stationed there,
Would fill the vacuum to a hair,
And shed a broader light.

That man who takes no paper,
Or taking, pays not when they're read,
Would sell his corn to buy a "horn,"
And live on borrowed bread.

The printer opes the wide domains
Of Science--scatters Education
All o'er the land, like April rains;
And yet his labors and his pains
Are half his compensation,

Printing Office, May, 1858.

VARIETY.

Grafting the Tomato on the Potato.—A correspondent of the Horticulturist states that he succeeded, perfectly, in grafting a scion of the tomato upon the potato vine.

He cut about one third of the potato shoot off, just above a leaf, taking care not to injure the bud at its base. The scion being shielded from the sun, was every day sprinkled with a little water, and it took readily. In the fall the tomato was loaded with ripe and unripe fruit, and had grown to a large size. The potato and tomato are closely allied, botanically.

Composition to Stop Leaking.—A correspondent of the Lynn (Mass.)News, gives a recipe for a cheap composition, with which leaks in roofs may be effectually stopped. Having a leakey 'L, he says, 'I I made a composition of four pounds of resin, one pint of linseed oil,and one ounce of red lead; apply it hot with a brush to the part where the 'L' was joined to the main house. It has never leaked since.—

I then recommended the composition to to my neighbor, who had a dormer window which leaked badly. He applied it and the leaking stopped. I made my water cask tight by this composition, and have recommended it for chimneys, windows, and it has always proved a cure for leak.

Spicy Correspondence.

Early on Sunday morning, previous to the surrender of Fort Donelson, the following correspondence passed between Gens. Buckner and Grant:

HEADQUARTERS, FORT DONELSON }
February 16, 1862. }

SIR:—In consideration of all the circumstances governing the present situation of affairs at this station, I propose to the commanding officer of the Federal forces the appointment of Commissioners to agree upon terms of capitulation of forces at the post under my command. In that view I suggest an armistice until 12 o'clock today.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
S. B. Buckner,
Brig. Gen. C. S. A.

To Brig. Gen. U. S. GRANT, commanding U. S. forces near Fort Donelson.

HEADQUARTERS IN FIELD, }
FORT DONELSON, Feb. 16, 1862. }

To Gen. S. B.Buckner:—SIR—Yours of this date, proposing armistice and appointment of Commissioners to settle the terms of capitulation, is just received. No terms except an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move upon your works.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,
(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS, DOVER, Tenn., }
February 16, 1862 }

To Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.:—Sir:—The distribution of forces under my command incident to an unexpected change of commanders, and overwhelming force under your command, compel me, notwithstanding the brilliant success of Confederate arms yesterday, to accept the ungenerous and unchivalrous terms which you propose.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
S. B. BUCKNER,
Brig. Gen., C. S. A.

Our whole force was soon in the enemy's works, and the rebel officers gave up their swords. Pillow and Floyd planned and executed their escape during the night taking with them Floyd's brigade and a few favorites, occupying what few steamers they had at first. The prisoners are loud in their denunciation of the runaways.

Many acknowledged the hopelessness of their willingness to take the oath of allegiance and return to their homes. "To a question put to an officer as to how many prisoners we had; he replied, "You have all out of 25,000 who were not killed, and did not escape."

—Water is not a fashionable beverage for drinking to your friends health, but it is a capital one for drinking on your own.

--An American poet talks of a low wind. The wind is often low, and very few of the poets can raise it.

From the Phila. Sunday School Times.

Little Jack's Four Lessons.

BY AMY LOTHROP.

LESSON FIRST.—COMPLETED.

You would have laughed to see Jack on his way home. All the way he could think of nothing but his lesson, and how he must learn it; so the consequence was, that instead of keeping straight along in the road, he ran off first one side and then the other, till it was a wonder he did not get a lesson from the ditch to finish with. The other children did not so. You would never have guessed that some of them had anything to learn, or had ever learned anything, from the way they behaved; while a few others were quiet and good.—When Jack reached home, Lettie was lying by the window as usual, looking out.

"Oh, Jack!" she said, "how long you've been! Have you learned a great deal?"

"Not yet," said Jack, "but I'll tell you what, I've got enough to learn."

"Did you have a nice time?" said Lettie eagerly.

"Firstrate!" said Jack, "and I've got a splendid teacher. But my! don't she give a boy hard lessons!"

Jack sat down by his poor sister, and told her all about the morning's work, and what his teacher had said; and what sort of a bonnet she had on, what color the ribbons were; and then how he had gone to church and heard the minister preach a whole sermon. And then he asked her how she thought he could learn his queer lesson.

"I guess I can tell you how, Jack," said Lettie, "but you must let me think about it, for it's very hard."

So all dinner time Lettie thought and thought, and at last she cried out,

"I know, Jack!"

"Well, how then?" said Jack.

"You must do a little bit every day," said Lettie. "The first day you must sit still one minute, and the next two, and the next three, and so on. Well that'll take five days, and then the other two days you can go over the whole lesson."

"And what shall I do with the other part?" said Jack.

"I guess you'll have to think about that all the time," said Lettie; "and I'll think too, and then I shall learn all your lessons."

"Poor Lettie," said Jack, "you know 'tother one now."

"No I don't," said Lettie, "because I don't lie very still. But now, Jack, begin!"

"What, right away?" said Jack.

"Yes, to be sure," said Lettie. "But I feel just like running about now," said Jack.

"Well, and so you always will;" said Lettie, "and you've got to begin."

"Well," said Jack.

"I'll look at the clock," said Lettie.

"And you'll be sure to tell me the minute it's done?"

"Yes, yes."

"What time is it now?" said Jack, as he drew up his chair to Lettie's side.

"It wants five minutes of four. Now begin."

"But I'm afraid you'll forget, and let me sit too long," said Jack.

"No I won't."

"Well——," said Jack, with a long sigh.

Lettie looked at the clock, and watched the minute hand as it crept along. Tick, tick, tick, tick.

"Oh, Lettie!" cried Jack, "I'm sure it must be two minutes, at least.',

"How foolish you are," said Lettie, "It wasent half a minute. Now you will have to begin all over again."

"And do 'tother half minute?"

"No, a whole minute," said Lettie. "You have nothing to do with half minutes

"Dear me!', said Jack, looking wistfully out of the window, as if the minute would keep him indoors for an hour.

"Don't look out of the window," said Lettie, "just fold your hands and look down at the floor."

Jack folded his hands and looked down at the floor. And then, right from under his little stool—

"Oh, Lettie! what a spider!" cried Jack. "And it's black as my cap, and most half as big."

"Well I never saw such a boy," said Lettie. Why do you keep seeing things?"

"But how can I help seeing things?" said poor Jack.

"Shut up your eyes," said Lettie. And Jack shut up his eyes; but then he looked so very funny that it was all Lettie could do to keep from laughing right out How ever, she screwed up her mouth as tight as Jack did his eyes, till the minute over, and they both burst out laughing, together, and Jack turned an astonishing somersault right in the middle of the floor.

POETICAL SUPERSCRIPTION.—A letter passed through the post office in Cleveland Ohio, directed as follows:

"Feds and Confeds, let this go free
Down to Nashville Tennessee—
This three cent stamp will pay the cost,
Until you find Sophia Yos.

"Postmaster North or even South,
May open it and find the truth,
I merely say my wife's got well,
And got a baby, cross as"—well.

as could be expected coming into this fighting world, during war times, in the winter!

—The rebels are in great distress—having a BURN(on one) SIDE, and a FOOT vigorously applied at the other.

--Guns fired and flags thrown out in Canada, on the reception of the news of the victory of Roanoke and Donelson.

DIRECTORY.

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE WHIG.

HOLLIDAYSBURG POST OFFICE.

MAILS LEAVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	7 A M.
Eastern Way	11.10 "
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
Duncansville	9 A M.
Bedford	"
Martinsburg	1 P M.
Williamsburg	"
Altoona	1.30 P. M.
EVENING—	
Philadelphia Through	8 P M.
Harrisburg "	"
Pittsburgh "	"
Duncansville "	"

MAILS ARRIVE.

MORNING—	
Philadelphia Through	9.20 A M.
Harrisburg "	"
Pittsburg "	"
Western Way	"
Altoona	"
Martinsburg	11 A. M.
Williamsburg	"
EVENING—	
Eastern Way	4.00 P. M.
Philadelphia Through	4 P. M.
Altoona	"
Bedford	5 P. M.

List of Post Offices in Blair County.

Post Office.	*Post Master.*
Altoona,	G. W. Patton.
Antestown,	B. F. Bell.
Arch Spring,	I. C. Caldwell.
Bruce,	David Aurandt.
Canoe Creek.	D. W. Brown.
Duncansville,	Mrs. McCabe.
East Freedom,	John B. Kephart.
El Dorado,	John J. Canan.
Fostoria,	A. B. Myers.
Frankstown,	H. P. Kephart.
Hollidaysburgh,	James Bingham.
Martinsburgh,	J. G. Herbst.
Newry,	Landon Reeve.
Olivia,	S. B. Ewing.
Sabbath Rest,	W. F. Sellers.
Sarah,	Paul Mauk.
Sinking Valley,	D. P. Tussey.
Spang's Mills,	R. Todd.
Springfield Furnace,	A. McAllister.
Tipton,	W. P. Dysart.
Tyrone,	Harriet M. Stewart.
Williamsburgh,	W. J. Spencer.
Yellow Springs,	J. M. Kinkead.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

	Salary.
Abraham Lincoln, of Ill., President,	$25,000
Hannibal Hamlin, of Me., V. President,	8,000

THE CABINET.

W. H. Seward, of N. Y., Sec. of State,	8,000
S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Sec. of Treasury,	8,000
C. B. Smith, of Ind., Sec. of Interior.	8,000
Gideon Welles, of Conn., Sec. of Navy,	8,000
Edwin M. Stanton, of Pa., Sec. of War,	8,000
Edward Bates, of Missouri, Att'y Gen.,	8,000
Montg'y Blair, of Md., P. M. General,	8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Roger B. Taney, of Md.,	Chief Justice,		6,500
J M Wayne, of Ga.,	Associate	Justice,	6,000
John Catron, of Tenn.,	"	"	6,000
J. A. Campbell, of Ala.,	"	"	6,000
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.,	"	"	6,000
R. C. Grier, of Penn.,	"	"	6,000
Nathan Clifford, Me.,	"	"	6,000
Noah H. Swayne of O.,	"	"	6,000

One vacancy,
Court meets the first Monday in December at Washington.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM BLAIR COUNTY.

Hon S S. Blair, Member of House of Rep's.
Lewis W. Hall, member of the State Senate.
Thaddeus Banks, member of State Legislature.

COUNTY OFFICERS

President Judge, Hon. Geo. Taylor, (of Huntingdon county.)
Associates, Samuel Dean and Adam Moses.
A. S. Morrow, Prothonotary.
Samuel McCamant, Sheriff.
H. A. Caldwell, Register and Recorder.
Geo. L. Cowen, Geo. Koon, and James M. Kinkead, County Commissioners.
H. A. Caldwell, Clerk to Commissioners.
John McKeage, Treasurer.
Peter Good and David Aurandt, Directors of Poor.
Edward McGraw, jr, Steward of Poor House.
Maxwell B. Smith, Mercantile Appraiser.
A. M. Lloyd, Robert Messimer, and L. L. Moore, Auditors.
James L. Gwin, County Surveyor.
James A. Freeman, Coroner.
John Mitchell, Supt. of Common Schools.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

John Gorley and Geo. B. Bowers, Justices of the Peace.
William Jack, Burgess
Wm. Johnston, David K. Ramey, A. Vowinkle, David Watson, Joseph Baldridge and Joseph Reed, Town Council.
Lewis H. Williams, Clerk to Town Council.
A. S. Landis, Borough Treasurer.
A. Reeder, Weigh Master.
G. W. Russ, Constable.
S. Calvin, J. D. Rea, John Cresswell, Thad Banks, Samuel Barr, and John L. Hemphill, School Directors.
John Cresswell, Treasurer of School Board.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor. A. G. Curtin, of Centre county.
Secretary of the Commonwealth, Eli Slifer.
Attorney General, W. M. Meredith, of Philad.
Adjutant General, Alex. L. Russell, of Bedford.
Auditor Gen'l, Thomas E. Cochran, York Co.
Surveyor General, C. Souther, Warren.
State Treasurer, H. D Moore, Philadelphia.
Supt. of Common Schools, Thos. H. Burrows.

THE JUDICIARY.

Chief Justice, Walter H. Lowrie.
Associate Justices, George W. Woodward, James Thompson, William Strong, John M. Read.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland Co.
Hon. David Wilmot, of Bradford Co.

J. H. KEATLEY,

Attorney at Law.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

References:

Governor A. G. Curtin, Harrisburg, Penna.
James T. Hale, Bellefonte, Centre Co. Penna.

THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH FOR THE

LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

The publisher of the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH has made the most ample and complete arrangements, by the engagement of an experienced corps of reporters to give the public a complete synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature, embracing all legislation that will be of a general character and such private business as may have an effect or influence on the public interest. Added to these reports, with the reports of the Heads of Departments, the debates will also be published when they are of a character involving questions in which the people are interested. These features regularly and carefully conducted and supervised by experienced reporters, our reports of the proceedings of Congress at the approaching session, the current events in the progress of the war, together with such domestic and foreign news as shall daily occur and come within our reach, will make the PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH one of the most valuable and interesting newspapers in the country.

TERMS.

The Daily will be published during the session of the Legislature for $1,00 per copy.

The Semi-Weekly will also be published at the low rate of $1,00 for the session.

The Weekly is printed on a very large sheet at the low rate of $1.00 per year.

Address, GEORGE BERGNER,
Harrisburg, Penna'.

BLAIR COUNTY

MARBLE YARD.

THE subscriber informs his old friends and the public in general that he still continues to carry on the *Marble Business*, in all its various branches, at the old stand, corner of Allegheny and Front streets, where he is prepared to furnish,

Headstones, Tombs,
MONUMENTS, TABLE TOPS,
MANTLES, &c., &c.,

in a neat and workmanlike manner on short notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am confident that my work and prices will satisfy any person desiring any thing in my line of business. Now is the time to get a cheap job.

JOHN FREEMAN.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 29, 1861.

SOMETHING NEW!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.

DOWNER'S
Patent Hemmer and Shield,
FOR HAND SEWING.

Is pronounced by all who have used it "just the thing" for those using the needle, as it completely protects the finger, and makes a neat and uniform hem while the operator is sewing.

One half the labor of sewing is saved by using this Remarkable Simple and Novel invention.

No lady should be without it. It is also "just the thing" for girls to use learning to sew.

Its remarkable cheapness brings it within reach of the million. Sample sent by mail on receipt of the price, 25 cents.

Descriptive Circulars furnished on application. A liberal discount to the trade.

Enterprising Agents (wanted in every town and county throughout the United States and Canada,) will find most profitable employment in selling this useful article, as it meets with ready sales wherever offered—has no competition—and profits are very large.

$150 per month can be realized.

Address, A. H. DOWNER,
412 Broadway, New York,
Patentee and Sole Proprietor.

N. B.—General and exclusive Agencies will be granted on the most liberal terms.

[Jan. 3d. 1862. 3mos.]

CRITTENDEN'S
PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL
COLLEGE,
N. E. Corner 7th & Chestnut Sts
PHILADELPHIA.

THIS INSTITUTION, which was established in 1844, and is now consequently in the eighteenth year of its existence, numbers among its graduates, hundreds of the most successful merchants and business men of our country.

The object of the Institution is solely to afford young men facilities for thorough preparation for business.

The Branches taught are, Book-Keeping, as applicable to the various departments of trade; Penmanship, both plain and ornamental; Commercial Law, *Mathematics*, Navigation, Civil Engineering, Drawing, Phonography, and Modern Languages.

The system of Instruction is peculiar; no classes or set lessons are made use of, but each student is taught individually, so that he may commence at any time, and attend at whatever hours are most convenient.

Catalogues are issued annually after the 15th of April, containing names of the students for the year, and full particulars of terms, &c., and may be obtained at any time by addressing the Principal.

In extensive accommodations, wide spread reputation, and the lengthy experience of the Principal, this Institution offers facilities superior to any other in the country, for young men wishing to prepare for business, and to obtain at the same time A DIPLOMA which will prove a recommendation for them to any *Mercantile* House.

☞ Crittenden's Series of Treatises on Book-Keeping, now more widely circulated than any other work on the subject, are for sale at the College.

S. HODGES CRITTENDEN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Jan. 24, 1862:tf. Principal

A COOKING STOVE FOR SALE FOR TRADE.
Inquire at this office.

STEAM SAW-MILL.—I will sell, at private sale, my new and elegant Portable Steam Circular Saw Mill, Engine, Boilers, Lath Mill, &c., &c., known as the "Tub Spring Mills," because the most of the timber close to them is exhausted.
Feb. 14, 1862. JOHN BROTHERLINE.

SAMUEL S. BLAIR.....JOHN DEAN

BLAIR & DEAN,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Hollidaysburg, Blair County, Pa.,
Oct. 18, '61–6m

S. M. WOODKOK,

Attorney at Law,

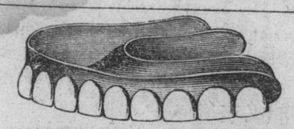
ALTOONA, BLAIR CO., PA.

Will practice in the several Courts of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties.

Having had several years' experience in the practice of the Law, he expects to merit public patronage.

Office on Annie street, 3 doors above the Post Office.

October 1, 1861-tf.



TEETH—TEETH.

DR. S. KIMMELL, DENTIST, will insert TEETH on pivot, Gold plate, Silver plate, and the Vulcanite base from one, to a full set, on the most reasonable terms. Everything warranted. Gold fillings warranted for forty years.

Office opposite to the Exchange Hotel.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15. 1861.

For Sewing Machines.

JONAS BROOK & BRO'S

PRIZE MEDAL SPOOL COTTON

200 & 500 yds. White, Black & Colored.

This thread being made particularly for Sewing Machines, is *very Strong, Smooth and Elastic.* Its strength is not impaired by washing, nor by friction of the needle. For machines, use Brooks' Patent Glace,

For upper thread,

and Brooks' Patent Six Cord, Red Ticket,

For under thread.

Sold by respectable dealers throughout the country. Also, in cases of 100 dozen each assorted Nos., by

WM. HENRY SMITH, Sole Agent,
Nov. 8.-6 mos. 36 Veesey st., New York.

JOHNSTON, JACK & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Hollidaysburg, Pa.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
(Formerly Bell, Johnston, Jack & Co.)
Bankers,—Altoona, Pa.
Nov. 22, 1861.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

JESSE WINGATE, Proprietor.
October 25, 1861.

BOOTS and SHOES, Manufactured and Repaired by
J. M. ALBRIGHT,
Walnut st., Hollidaysburg.
Oct. 23 '61-tf

NEW STOVES,

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

IN ALTOONA.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received a large supply of STOVES, of all Patterns, such as: Continental Cook, and Herald Cook. The *Elm Gas Burner* which is far superior for Parlors, to Silvers' Gas Burner.

The *Ida Gas Burner* and the *Gem Gas Burner*, these are *the* Stoves of the Season. He has also, the *Egg*, and every variety of Stoves.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE, in great variety, always on hand.

ROOFING & SPOUTING

put up on short notice.

All kinds of job work promptly attended to. Store and Shop on Annie street, between Harriet and Adaline streets, East Ward.

STEPHEN WINTERS.
Altoona, Oct, 25, 1861.

TO DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS OR OTHER HEIRS of those who have died or been killed in the service. CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.

Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions. Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars.

CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.
[November 1, 1861.]

FARMS FOR THE POOR MAN.

The subscriber offers at private sale, the balance of his lands in "THE KETTLE," near Altoona, at $5 per acre, payable in twenty years or less, with interest. He will sell any number of acres the purchaser may desire.—The soil is very good—scarcely second to the best in Blair county.

JOHN BROTHERLINE.
Hollidaysburg, Nov. 15th, 1861.

J. M. COOPER. S. MILLIKEN.

COAL.

JAS. M. COOPER & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS OF PORTER, MILLIKEN AND CO.)

ARE prepared to furnish the public with a good article of Bituminous Coal, by the boat, car, or cart load.

Hollidaysburg, Nov 1, 1861.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.

DR. THOS. F. CHAPMAN will send to all who wish it, (free of charge,) the Recipe for making and using a beautiful Balm, that will effectually remove PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN; Freckles, &c., &c., leaving the skin smooth, clean and beautiful; also, full directions for using PELATHEAU'S CELEBRATED STIMULANT, warranted to start a full growth of Whiskers, or a *Moustache*, in less than 30 days. Either of the above can be obtained by return mail, by addressing (with stamps for return postage,) Dr. THOMAS F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, 831 Broadway, New York.
January 24, 1862—2m.

ALL kinds of JOB WORK neatly executed at this office.

DARLING'S
LIVER REGULATOR,
AND
LIFE BITTERS,

Are pure vegetable extracts. They cure all bilious disorders of the system. They regulate and invigorate the liver and kidneys; they give tone to the digestive organs; they regulate the secretions, excretions and exhalations, equalize the circulation, and purify the blood. Thus, all bilious complaints—some of which are Torpid Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Piles, Chills and Fevers, Costiveness or Looseness—are entirely controlled and cured by those remidies.

DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR removes the morbid and billious deposits from the stomache and bowels, regulates the liver and kidneys, removing every obstruction, restores a natural and healthy action in the vital organs. It is a superior family medicine, much better than pills, and much easier to take.

DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS is a superior tonic and diuretic; excellent in cases of loss of appetite, flatulency, female weakness, irregularities, pain in the side and bowels, blind, protruding and bleeding piles, and general debility.

Read the following Testimony:

Jas. L. Brumley, merchant, 184 Fulton street New York writes, August 18, 1860: "I have been afflicted with Piles, accompanied with bleeding, the last three years; I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR and LIFE BITTERS, and now consider myself entirely cured.'

Hon. John A. Cross writes: "Brooklyn, March 15, 1860.—In the Spring of 1859 I took a severe cold, which induced a violent fever. I took two doses of DARLING'S LINER REGULATOR. It broke up my cold and fever at once. Previous to this attack, I had been troubled with dyspepsia several months; I have felt nothing of it since."

Otis Studley, Esq., 128 East 28th Street, N. Y., writes: "August 13, 1860.—I had difficulty with Kidney Complaint three years, with constant pain in the small of my back. I had used most all kinds of medicines, but found no permanent relief until I used DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, and LIFE BITTERS.

I passed clotted blood by the urethra. I am now entirely cured, and take pleasure in recommending these remedies."

Mrs. C. Tefiow, 11 Christopher Street, N. Y., writes: "Feb. 29, 1860.—I have been subject to attacks of Asthma the last twenty years. I have never found anything equal to DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR, in affording immediate relief. It is a thorough Liver and Bilious remedy."

Mrs. Young, of Brooklyn, writes, "February 28, 1860.—In May last I had a severe attack of Piles, which confined me to the house. I took one bottle of DARLING'S LIFE BITTERS, and was entirely cured. I have had no attack since."

D. Westervelt, Esq., of South 5th, near 8th Street, Williamsburg, L. I., writes: August 5, 1860—Having been troubled with a difficulty in the Liver, and subject to bilious attacks, I was advised by a friend to try DARLING'S LIVER REGULATOR. I did so, and found it to operate admirably, removing the bile and arousing the liver to activity. I have also used it as a FAMILY MEDICINE. When our children are out of sorts, we give them a few drops and it sets them all right. I find it meets the general wants of the stomach and bowels when disordered."

Reader, if you need either or both of these most excellent Remedies, inquire for them at the stores; if you do not find them, take no other, but inclose One Dollar in a letter, and on receipt of the money, the Remedy or remidies will be sent according to your directions by mial or express, post paid.

Address, DAN'L S. DARLING,
120 Nassau St., New York.

Put up in 50 cents and $1 Bottles each.
Jan. 3, 1862.—6m.

CAMPBELL'S
Six Hundred and Fifty Dollar
NEWSPAPER PRESS

FOR the above sum in cash I will furnish one of my superior NEWSPAPER PRESSES, that can be driven with ease at the rate of

SEVEN HUNDRED SHEETS PER HOUR, on any kind of a job from a colored Poster down, and do its work as well as any cylinder Press in the world.

Bed 31 x 46 inches, rolls a form with two rollers of 26 x 42 inches, weighs only 3,300 lbs, and can be put up and set running by any ordinary printer.

I have issued a specimen, done on this press, in pamphlet form, containing a cut of it, and will take pleasure in sending a copy to those who have not received it, on the receipt of a paper from them.

Any publisher inserting this advertisement, to the amount of $10, and sending me a paper containing it, will be allowed the amount of their bill towards payment on one of my presses, if ordered after one year from September 1, 1861. If ordered within one year, $20 will be allowed for the bill. If ordered within six months, $30 will be allowed. And if within three months, $40 will be allowed for the bill.

THESE ARE WAR TIMES AND WAR PRICES.

You will find it for your interest to communicate directly with me, as I warrant the press to be all I represent it, which your merchant can easily find out for you if you are a total stranger in New York. For further particulars please address

A. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 8. 16 Spruce Street, New York.

THE WHIG

Is published every Friday morning at one dollar and fifty cents per annum payable in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents if not paid within six months, and two dollars if not until the termination of the year.

☞ No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid. A failure to notify discontinuance at the end of the time subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

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☞ A[illegible] the numb[illegible] inued [illegible] ter[illegible]